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The Genus *Ectropis* HÜBNER from Taiwan (Lepidoptera, Geometridae)

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The genus *Ectropis* HÜBNER is a monophyletic group if it is strictly defined based on *E. crepuscularia* ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER]), the type species of the genus, and its relatives (SATO, 1980, 1984). Among the *Hypomecis*-complex many Indo-Malayan and Palaearctic species were placed in *Ectropis* simply because they had fasciculate male antennae. Some of such species have already been transferred to other genera mainly based on genitalic characteristics, but there still remain many disparate elements in the genus *Ectropis* from South East Asia. So far as I am concerned, as to the Taiwanese species, only three species belong to *Ectropis*. The mature and immature characters of them will be described in this paper, together with preliminary notes on taxonomic treatment of the other Taiwanese non-*Ectropis* species.

Genus *Ectropis* HÜBNER

Ectropis HÜBNER, 1825. Type species: *Geometra crepuscularia* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775.
Boarmia STEPHENS, 1829. nec TREITSCHKE, 1825. Type species: *Geometra crepuscularia* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775.
Tephrosia BOISDUVAL, 1840. Type species: *Geometra crepuscularia* [DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775.
Coenobita GISTL, 1848. nec LATREILLE, 1829. (An unnecessary objective replacement name for *Tephrosia* BOISDUVAL, 1840)

The genus *Ectropis* is recognized by the following characters, most of which are distinctly apomorphic (SATO, 1984). Male. Antenna fasciculate, with two pairs of sensory hair-tufts on each segment. Forewing with a fovea, which is weakly developed in some species; veins Sc and R_1 separate, R_1 and R_2 stalked. Female. Antenna ciliate. Veins R_1 and R_2 entirely coincident. Male genitalia. Uncus long and slender. Gnathos lacking or much reduced. Valva simple, without any setose structure. Female genitalia. Ovipositor very long. Lamella antevaginalis with a pair of triangular winglike, lateral extension. A single stellate signum present. Ninth abdominal segment bearing many long hair. Larva. Pigmental pattern of 1st instar larva is "spotted type": head and body black with many white spots. Additional seta SDX1 present in 1st to last instar larvae. Seta L2 on 1st abdominal segment ventrad and slightly anterior to or directly below spiracle. Pupa. Dorsal setae bisetose on 2nd to 5th abdominal segments.

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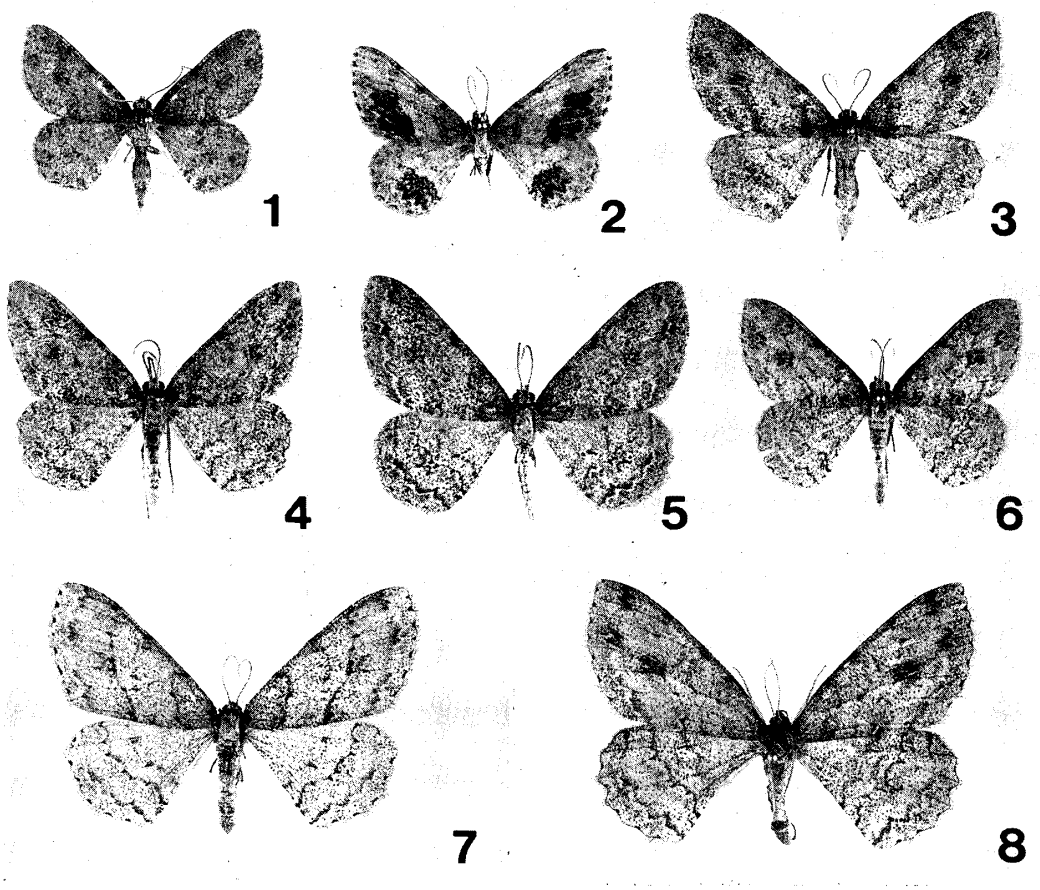

Figs. 1－8. *Ectropis* spp. 1－3. *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN. 1. ♂, Mt. Shihtou-shan (ix); 2. ♂, *ditto* (viii); 3. ♀, *ditto* (ix). 4－6. *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN. 4. ♂, Lushan Spa (viii); 5. ♂, Tayuling (vii); 6. ♀, Alishan (viii). 7－8. *E. excellens* (BUTLER). 7. ♂, Lushan Spa (vii); 8. ♀, *ditto* (iii).

Ectropis brevifasciata WILEMAN
(Figs. 1－3)

Ectropis brevifasciata WILEMAN, 1912: 69.

Length of forewing. ♂ 17－19 mm, ♀ 21－23 mm (wing expanse ♂ 29－35 mm, ♀ 38－39 mm). Very similar to *E. bhurmitra* (WALKER, 1860) from Sri Lanka in having brownish ochreous wings, but much smaller (wing expanse of *bhurmitra* ♂ 36－44 mm, ♀ 48－58 mm (HAMPSON, 1895)). Antemedial and postmedial lines black, and in most specimens represented only by spots on veins, the former preceded by and the latter followed by brownish shade. In male fovea well developed; 3rd abdominal sternite with cluster of spines; hind tibia with hair-pencil. Veins R_{1+2} of forewing arising from cell, while in *bhurmitra* usually from R_3.

The following distinct form can be found only in males; a large purplish brown patch developed between postmedial and subterminal lines on each wing (Fig. 2), but

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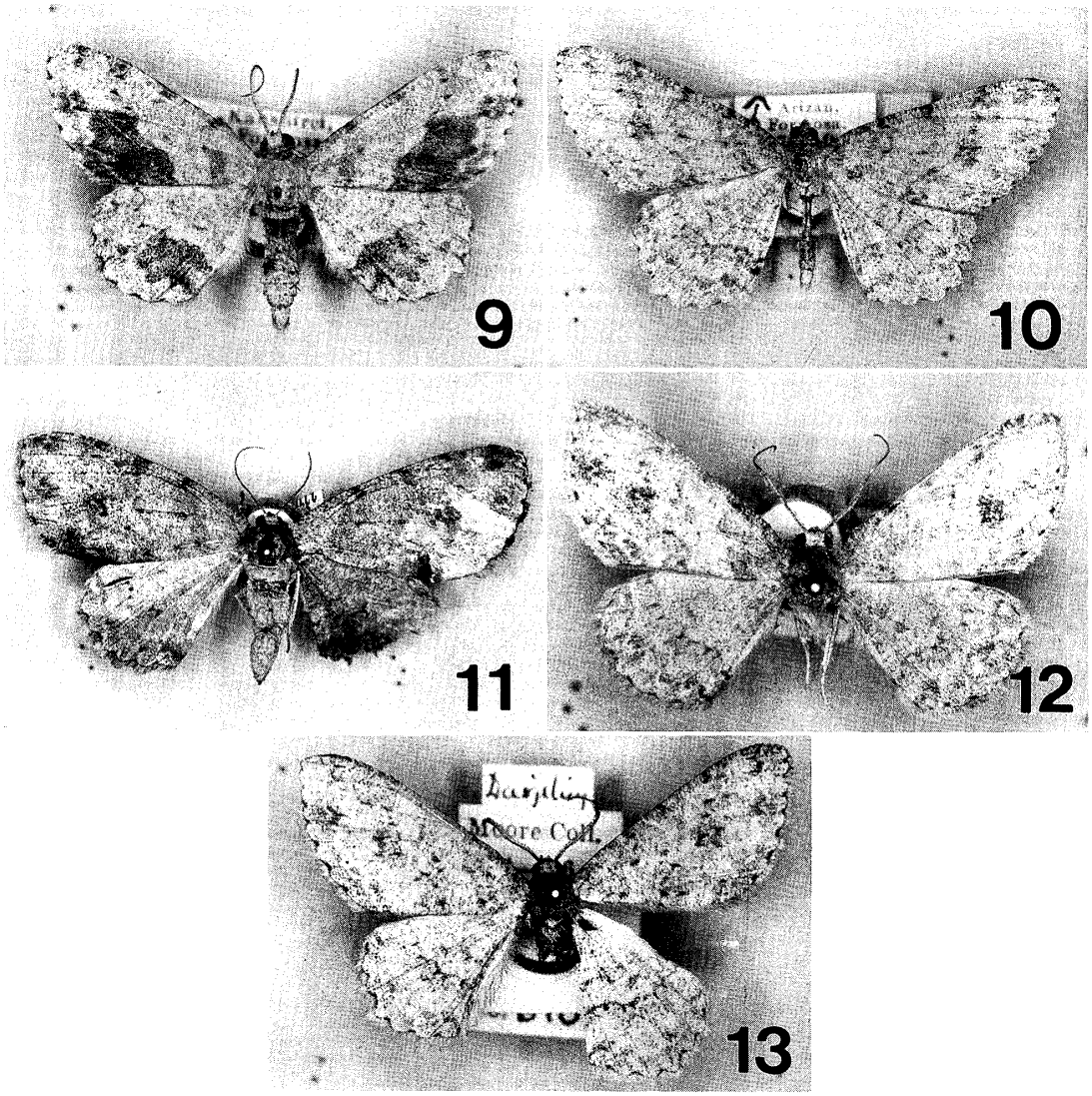

Figs. 9－13. Type-specimens of *Ectropis* spp. preserved in the British Museum (Natural History). 9. *Ectropis brevifasciata* WILEMAN, ♂, Taiwan (wing expanse 35 mm); 10. *Ectropis arizanensis* WILEMAN, ♂, Taiwan (44 mm); 11. *Boarmia bhurmitra* WALKER, ♀, Ceylon (54 mm); 12. *Boarmia diffusaria* WALKER, ♂, Punjaub (31 mm); 13. *Tephrosia dentilineata* MOORE, ♂, Bengal (34 mm). Photographs by Mr. D. S. FLETCHER.

such a form has not hitherto been recorded in *bhurmitra*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Very similar to those of *bhurmitra*, but can be hardly separated from them as follows: A pair of dorsal extensions of juxta shorter and broader. Gnathos absent. Aedeagus short and broad, almost parallel-sided, about three times as long as width, without cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 18). Similar to those of *bhurmitra*, but easily distinguished from them by much shorter ostium bursae. Colliculum slightly longer than wide, distinctly tapered anteriorly.

Material examined. 14 ♂ 18 ♀. Taiwan. Hsinchu Hsien: Mt. Shihtou-shan, 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 8－10. viii. 1983, 12 ♂ 16 ♀, emerged 11－23. ix. 1983 (R. SATO).

Mature larva (Fig. 20). Length about 30－35 mm. General characters of *Ectropis*

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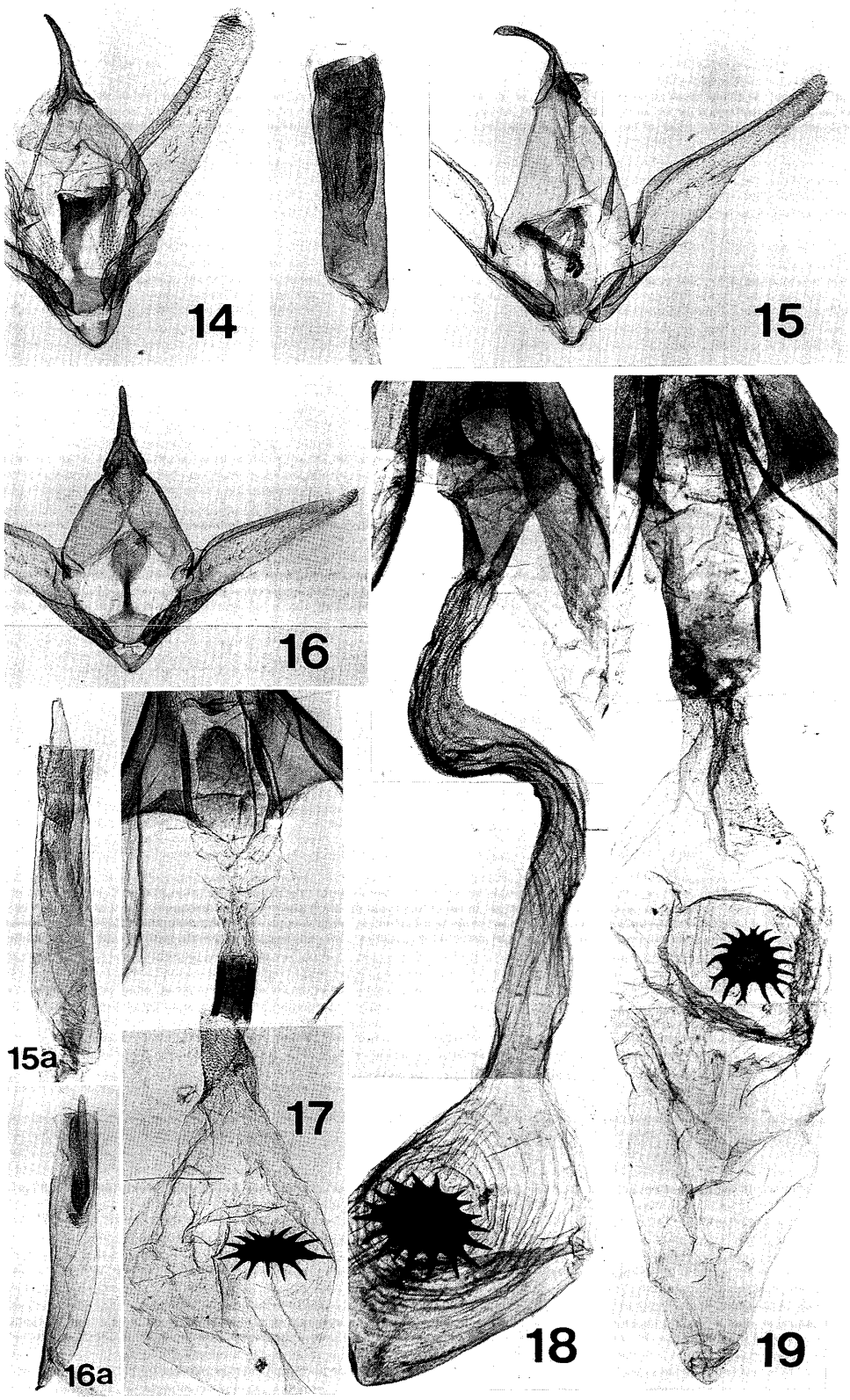

Figs. 14 – 19. Genitalia of *Ectropis* spp. 14 – 16. Male. 14. *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN, slide no. RS-1721 ; 15. *E. excellens* (BUTLER), RS-1696 ; 15a. *Ditto*, aedeagus ; 16. *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN, RS-1692 ; 16a. *Ditto,* aedeagus. 17 – 19. Female. 17. *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN, RS-1708 ; 18. *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN, RS-2067 ; 19. *E. excellens* (BUTLER), RS-2068.

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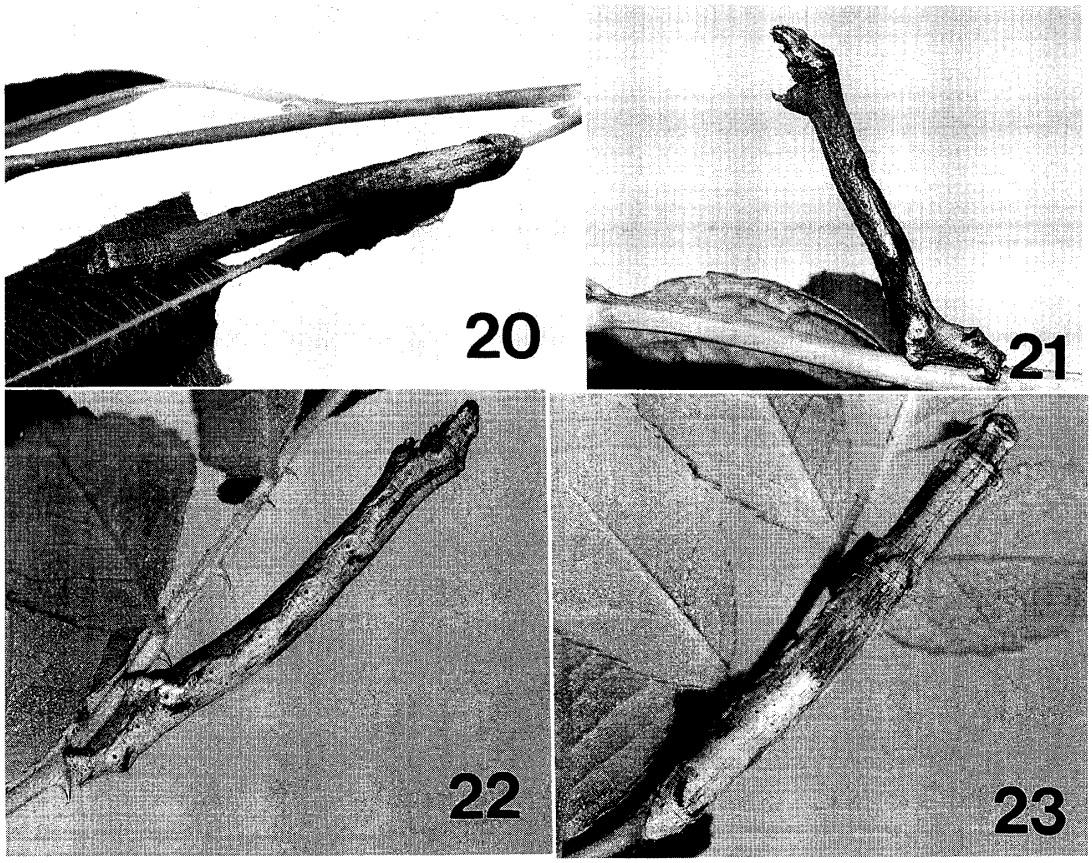

Figs. 20－23. Mature larvae of *Ectropis* spp. 20. *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN ; 21. *E. excellens* (BUTLER) ; 22－23. *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN.

were described in my previous paper (SATO, 1979). Very variable in colour and maculation. In most specimens a black spot above spiracle usually conspicuous on 2nd abdominal segment. The ratio of width to length of head about 1.3 (Fig. 24). Ocelli I to IV almost evenly spaced, and V separated from VI by about two and half times the length of the diameter of V. Ocelli I, III and IV subequal and larger than the others (Fig. 25). Labral emargination about 0.4. Labral seta M2 almost level with M1 (Fig. 28). Mandible with eight distal teeth (Fig. 30). Subventral setal group bisetose on 1st abdominal segment, trisetose on 2nd to 5th abdominal segments. Mesoseries of crochets of ventral and anal prolegs interrupted in middle, where a few extremely short and unhooked crochets are recognized. Easily distinguished from the other Taiwanese species by having incomplete arrangement of crochets. Very similar to that of *bhurmitra* described by SINGH (1953). Any useful characters for separation of the two species cannot be found in the larvae.

Material examined. I have examined ten larvae reared from eggs deposited by a female taken at Mt. Shihtou-shan.

Food plant. Probably polyphagous.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Remarks. This species was described by WILEMAN (1912) on the basis of one male from Kanshirei (=Kuantyling), Tainan Hsien. It is characterized by a large purplish

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brown patch or short band on each wing. Recently I had the opportunity to examine one male specimen, which agrees exactly with WILEMAN's original description, from Mt. Shihtou-shan. Some other specimens taken at the same time have no purplish marking, but they are identical with *brevifasciata* in the ground colour and the genitalic characters. It is clear that the holotype of *brevifasciata* is not an average specimen of this species in markings. On the other hand, PROUT (1914) recorded *bhurmitra* from Taiwan on the basis of two males and one female. Judging from his description of wing venation, it may not be *brevifasciata*, but possibly *arizanensis* (next species); *viz.* Sc_{1-2} (=R_{1+2}) arising from Sc_{3-5} (=a common stem of R_{3-5}), while in *brevifasciata* from cell.

WALKER (1860) described *bhurmitra* and *diffusaria* from Ceylon (=Sri Lanka) and Punjaub (=Panjab) respectively. Subsequently MOORE (1884) suggested that *bhurmitra* might probably be a large female of *diffusaria*. HAMPSON (1895) treated *diffusaria* as a junior synonym of *bhurmitra*. Through the courtesy of Mr. D. S. FLETCHER, I was able to examine colour transparencies of the holotypes of *bhurmitra* (Fig. 11), *diffusaria* (Fig. 12) and *brevifasciata* (Fig. 9) and the genitalia of the former two species, deposited in the British Museum (Natural History). My close examination revealed that *bhurmitra* and *diffusaria* are conspecific and that *brevifasciata* is a good species closely related to *bhurmitra*.

Ectropis arizanensis WILEMAN
(Figs. 4 – 6)

Ectropis arizanensis WILEMAN, 1915: 282.
Ectropis bhurmitra: PROUT, 1914: 266 (nec WALKER, 1860: 381).
Ectropis dentilineata: BASTELBERGER, 1909: 177 (nec MOORE, 1867: 631).

Length of forewing. ♂ 18 – 23 mm, ♀ 22 – 27 mm (wing expanse ♂ 29 – 39 mm, ♀ 35 – 46 mm). The ground colour varies from pale to dark brown, but not tinged with ochre as in *brevifasciata*. Antemedial and postmedial lines and their shades similar to those of *brevifasciata*, but each heavily marked on veins with black dashes. In male fovea well developed; veins R_{1+2} of forewing arising from R_3: 3rd abdominal sternite without cluster of spines; hind tibia without hair-pencil. Similar to *dentilineata* from India, but ciliation of male antenna longer.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16). Different from those of *brevifasciata* as follows: Juxta more sharply narrowed medially; aedeagus slenderer, about nine times as long as the width; a single cornutus present. Very similar to those of *dentilineata*, but medial portion of juxta narrower, aedeagus shorter (about six times as long as the width in *dentilineata*), cornutus not broadened basally as in *dentilineata*.

Female genitalia (Fig. 17). Different from those of *brevifasciata* as follows: Ostium bursae longer, 2.5 – 3.0 times as long as median length of lamella postvaginalis; colliculum longer, about twice as long as width; ductus bursae much shorter. Also very similar to those of *dentilineata*, but ostium bursae longer.

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Material examined. 50 ♂ 17 ♀. Taiwan. Taipei Hsien: Wulai, 1 ♂, 7. v. 1968 (native collector). Taichung Hsien: Lishan, 1 ♂, 1. v. 1970 (S. SAKURAI). Nantou Hsien: Wushe, 1 ♂ 2 ♀, 2. ii. 1973, 2 ♀, 24. iii. 1973 (S. NAKAMURA); Yushin, 1 ♀, 10. v. 1968 (Y. KISHIDA); Kuantaochi, 1 ♀, 4. v. 1973 (S. NAKAMURA); Lushan Spa, 1 ♂, 9. v. 1968 (native collector), 1 ♂, 19 – 21. iii. 1972 (K. NAKATOMI), 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 23 – 24. iii. 1981 (M. YAMAMOTO), 14 ♂ 1 ♀, 21 – 23. vii. 1981, 6 ♂ 1 ♀, 26 – 29. vii. 1981, 1 ♂, 14 – 15. viii. 1983, 4 ♂, 26 – 28. vii. 1984 (R. SATO), 3 ♀, 9 – 11. iii. 1985 (K. YAZAKI). Chiai Hsien: Alishan, 2 ♂, 9. iv. 1965 (T. SHIRÔZU), 2 ♂, 20. vi. 1970 (Y. KISHIDA), 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 11 – 12. viii. 1983 (R. SATO), 2 ♀, 15 – 16. iii. 1985 (K. YAZAKI); Fenchifu, 1 ♂, 24. iii. 1972 (K. NAKATOMI), 1 ♂, 12 – 13. viii. 1983, 2 ♂, 24 – 25. viii. 1984 (R. SATO). Hualien Hsien: Tayuling, 1 ♂, 27 – 29. iii. 1981, 1 ♂, 22. iii. 1984 (K. KUDO), 1 ♂, 28 – 31. iii. 1981 (H. YOSHIMOTO), 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 23 – 26. viii. 1981 (R. SATO), 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 13 – 14. iii. 1985 (K. YAZAKI).

Mature larva (Figs. 22 – 23). Length about 30 – 35 mm. Variable in colour and intensity of markings, mostly showing paler appearance with marking clearly defined than the other species. The ratio of width to length about 1.3. Ocellus III closer to IV than to II (Fig. 26). Labral emargination about 0.3. Labral seta M2 slightly above level of M1 (Fig. 29). Mandible with 11 distal teeth (Fig. 31). Mesoseries of crochets complete. Otherwise as *brevifasciata*. Similar to that of *dentilineata* described by SINGH (1953) in having complete arrangement of crochets, but is distinct from it in the chaetotaxy; subventral setal group bisetose on 1st abdominal segment, while in *dentilineata* SV3 absent, *i.e.*, unisetose.

Material examined. I have examined 28 larvae reared from eggs deposited by four females taken at Alishan and Tayuling.

Food plant. Probably polyphagous.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Remarks. This species was described from two male Taiwanese specimens captured at Arizan (=Alishan) (WILEMAN, 1915). I was able to compare my material with a colour transparency of the holotype (Fig. 10) of this species deposited in the British Museum (Natural History). In the original description, WILEMAN mentioned that this species is very similar to *dentilineata* MOORE, but the male antenna is different. PROUT (1922) recorded *arizonensis* [*sic*] from Taiwan, basing on one female. Judging from his description of venation, however, I think it may be a misidentified *excellens*; Sc_1 ($=R_{1+2}$) arises from cell in his *arizanensis*, a good character of *excellens*, while it branches from R_3 in *arizanensis*.

Ectropis excellens (BUTLER)
(Figs. 7 – 8)

Tephrosia excellens BUTLER, 1884: 275.
Ectropis excellens: HWU et CHERN, 1964: 107.
Ectropis arizonensis: PROUT, 1922: 290 (misspelling) (nec WILEMAN, 1915).

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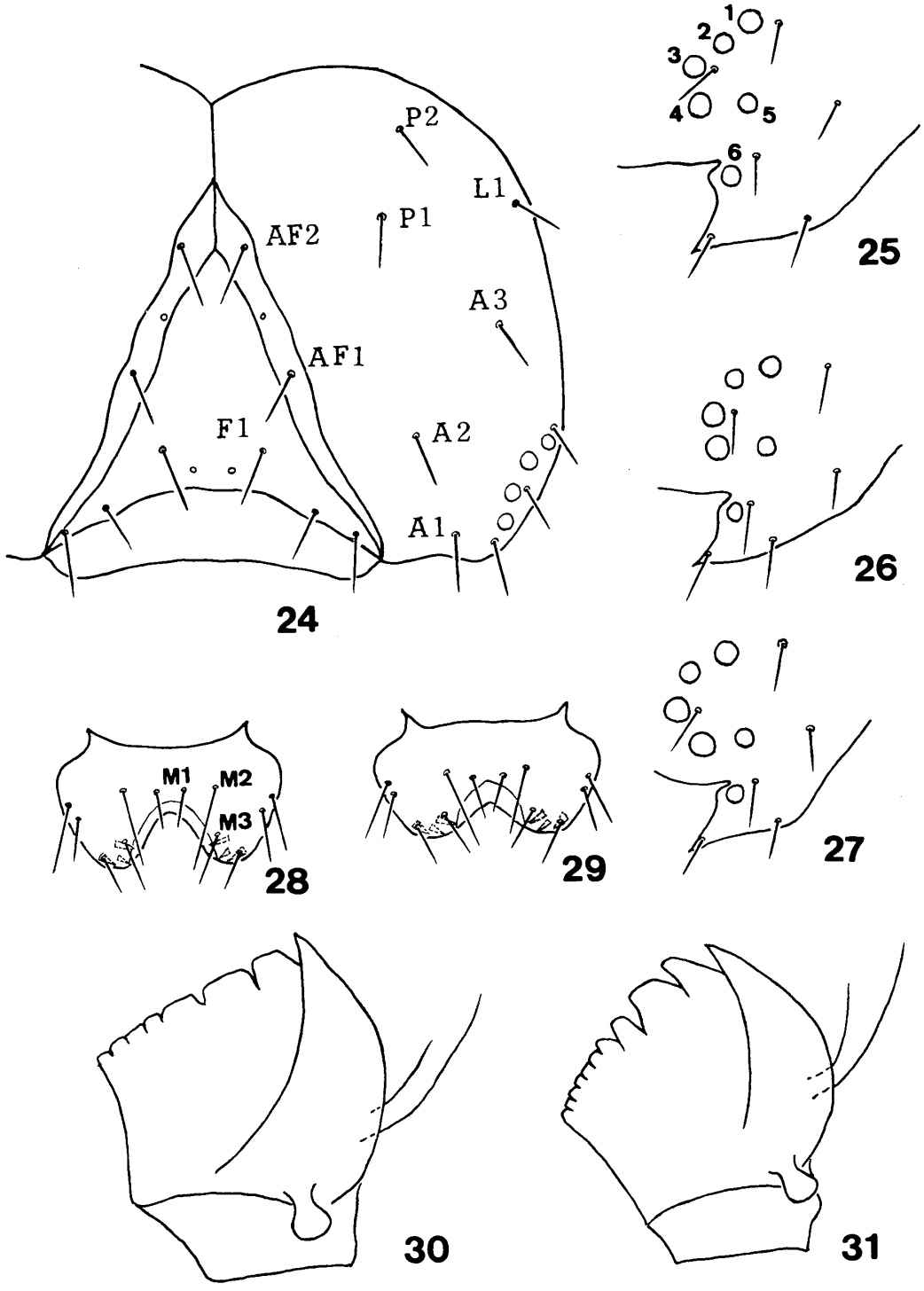

Figs. 24 – 31. Mature larvae of *Ectropis* spp. 24. Head of *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN. 25 – 27. Ocellar area. 25. *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN ; 26. *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN ; 27. *E. excellens* (BUTLER). 28 – 29. Labrum. 28. *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN ; 29. *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN ; 30 – 31. Mandible. 30. *E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN ; 31. *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN.

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Length of forewing. ♂ 17－22 mm, ♀ 23－26 mm (wing expanse ♂ 30－36 mm, ♀ 40－44 mm). Similar to *arizanensis*, but easily distinguished from it as follows: A dark blotch distally to middle of postmedial line of forewing unually developed; in male fovea less developed; veins R_{1+2} arising from cell, sometimes from R_3; 3rd abdominal sternite with cluster of spines; hind tibia enlarged, with a hair-pencil, which is often concealed in a groove and is not visible in appearance; male antenna with shorter sensory hair as in *brevifasciata*.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15). Similar to those of *arizanensis*. Juxta with a pair of elongate dorsal extensions; cornutus longer, about two-thirds the length of aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 19). Similar to those of *arizanensis*. Ostium bursae shorter; colliculum much broader, as long as width.

Material examined. 13 ♂ 10 ♀. Taiwan. Taipei City: Yangmingshan, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 6. v. 1970 (S. SAKURAI). Taipei Hsien: Mt. Lalashan, 1 ♂, vii. 1968, *ex.* B. TANAKA; Wulai, 1 ♂, 22. vi. 1971 (K. NAKATOMI). Hsinchu Hsien: Mt. Shihtou-shan, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 9－10. viii. 1983 (R. SATO). Nantou Hsien: Lushan Spa, 2 ♂, 22－23. vii. 1981, 4 ♂ 2 ♀, 26－29. vii. 1981, 1 ♀, 14－15. viii. 1983, emerged 28. ix－1. x. 1981 (R. SATO).

Mature larva (Fig. 21). Length about 28－36 mm. Similar to *arizanensis*, but slight differences can be found as follows: Body setae shorter, spiracles larger, ocellus III nearly equidistant from II and IV (Fig. 27). Easily distinguished from *brevifasciata* by having complete arrangement of crochets.

Material examined. I have examined 17 larvae reared from eggs deposited by one female taken at Lushan Spa.

Food plant. *Camellia sinensis* (Theaceae) (HWU et CHERN, 1964). Probably polyphagous.

Distribution. Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Ussuri, China.

Remarks. This species was recorded by HWU et CHERN (1964) as a pest of tea tree (*Camellia sinensis*) in Taiwan with illustrations of adult, larva and pupa. I gave a detailed description of all the stages of this species on the basis of Japanese material (SATO, 1979, 1984).

The following species were described from Taiwan as members of *Ectropis*, but they should be assigned to other genera. Some of them have already been transferred to other genus appropriate to the species.

Ectropis coalescens BASTELBERGER, 1909: 39. Transferred to *Monocerotesa* (INOUE, 1978: 231).

Ectropis pulveraria WILEMAN, 1912: 92. Transferred to *Heterarmia* (INOUE, 1978: 244).

Ectropis nigriflex PROUT, 1914: 267.

Ectropis (?) *rusticaria* WILEMAN, 1912: 91. Transferred to *Gnophos* (PROUT, 1914: 266).

Gnophos delitescens (BASTELBERGER, 1909: 39).

Ectropis duplicata WILEMAN, 1911: 344. Belongs to *Aethalura*. **Comb. nov.**

Male and female genitalia resemble those of the type species of

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Aethalura MCDUNNOUGH and *A. intexta* (WALKER). Very closely related to *A. ignobilis* (BUTLER) from Japan.

Ectropis nigrosparsa WILEMAN et SOUTH, 1917 : 54. Belongs to *Parectropis*. **Comb. nov.**

Ectropis subflava BASTELBERGER, 1909 : 33. Belongs to *Parectropis*, **Comb. nov.**

Ectropis leucosema PROUT, 1914 : 267.

These two species are closely related to *Parectropis extersaria* (HÜBNER), the type species of the genus, occurring in the Palaearctic region. As suggested in my previous paper (SATO, 1980), they are members of the genus *Parectropis*.

Ectropis trilineata WILEMAN, 1912 : 70.

Judging from male antenna, male and female genitalia and superficial appearance, this species is not referable to *Ectropis*. A new genus must be established for the inclusion of this species and its allies.

Boarmia griseifusa SONAN, 1938 : 443.

This species was described from four females collected in Taiwan. In the original description, SONAN (1938) mentioned that it is allied to *Boarmia* (=*Ectropis*) *excellens* BUTLER. I have not yet examined the holotype (♀) of this species. An illustration in his original description, however, is adequate for identification. Especially the lines of upperside and a black spot on discocellulars of underside of wings and the venation of forewing clearly show that this species is not a member of *Ectropis*, but probably a member of *Cusiala* MOORE. It may be identical with *C. boarmioides* MOORE.

Acknowledgements

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摘　　要

台湾産の *Ectropis* 属（鱗翅目，シャクガ科）（佐藤力夫）

インド・マレーや旧北区のいわゆる Hypomecis－complex の中には，雄の触角が微毛状であるという理由で，便宜的に *Ectropis* 属に置かれている種がかなり含まれており，交尾器形態，脈相，幼生期の形態などにもとづく再検討が必要である．私は先に *Ectropis* の使用を模式種である *E. crepuscularia* ([DENIS et SCHIFFERMÜLLER]) とその近縁種に限定すべきことを提唱した（SATO, 1980, 1984）．本報では，台湾産の *Ectropis* 属を再検討し，次の3種を真の *Ectropis* 属として認め，成虫，幼虫を記載しその異同を明らかにした：*E. brevifasciata* WILEMAN, *E. arizanensis* WILEMAN, *E. excellens* (BUTLER). 台湾から *Ectropis* 属の一員として記載された種のうち，次の種については本報で他属へ移行する措置をとった：*Aethalura duplicata* (WILEMAN), **comb. nov.**, *Parectropis nigrosparsa* (WILEMAN et SOUTH), **comb. nov.**, *Parectropis subflava* (BASTELBERGER), **comb. nov.** また *Ectropis trilineata* WILEMAN は，雄触角，雌雄交尾器形態などかなり他属と異質であり，近縁種とともに将来新属を設定し帰属させる必要がある．なお *E. excellens* に似ているという *Boarmia griseifusa* SONAN は，模式標本（♀）が未調査で現在その正体は不明だが，原記載の図から判断し *Cusiala* 属の一種である可能性が大きい．この種を含め *Ectropis* 属から除外すべき種についての分類学的再検討は今後の課題である．

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